# LIVE STOCK

## SHEEP TROUGH.

### Plan of One Which One Farmer Thinks Is the Best Ever.

Here is the plan of the best sheep trough I have ever seen, writes E. R. Buck in Wallace's Farmer. The cut will give an idea of its construction. Use 2x4's four feet long for corner posts. These are set two feet apart and a four-inch trough is built one foot from the ground, using two twelve-inch boards for the bottom of the trough. At the top of the rack on the end a twelve-inch board is sawed to a bevel and nailed as shown. A twelve-inch board is then nailed along

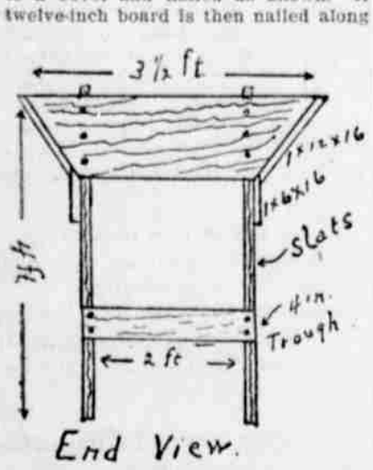



Diagram of Trough.

this bevel on either side at the top of the rack. This gives a wide space to put in hay, etc., so it will feed down gradually. Below this is nailed a six-inch fence board. Common six-inch fencing boards are used for slats, which should be cut about two and one-half feet long in order to lap enough for nailing to the top of the feeding trough and the bottom of the six-inch board near the top of the rack. The slats should be set about eight inches apart. That gives each sheep fourteen inches of feeding space and thirty sheep can feed at a sixteen-foot trough. The trough can be used for feeding either grain or roughage.

### Casein in Cows' Milk.

It has long been known that the casein in cow's milk varies in quantity. The old idea was that the casein was always in the same proportion, no matter how rich or how poor the milk might be in butter fat. But it is approximately true that the poorer the milk in butter fat, the poorer is it in casein, the foundation of cheesemaking. For a long time the butter fat content was used as the standard by which to judge of the value of milk for cheesemaking. But it was found, as the result of a long series of investigations, that there was some variation between the fat-content and the casein content, and now milk for cheesemaking is purchased on its fat and casein content. The casein content is shown by a special method of analysis, as is that of the presence of fat.

### Feeding Alfalfa to Hogs.

Alfalfa hay is a good feed for hogs, but it must be fed in a way that will prevent it from being wasted. The Wyoming station has developed a feeding arrangement that is worth copying wherever alfalfa can be raised. It consists of a box which can be made any size to suit convenience. The dimensions of the box illustrated in a bulletin of the station are not given, but we should judge it to be about two feet high, two feet wide and eight feet long. It has a cover that shuts down over it when it is filled with alfalfa. In the sides of the box are three holes large enough for the hogs to get their heads through to get at the alfalfa. The apertures are large enough to allow a part of the neck to pass in, so the animals can reach across the box. The cover not only keeps the hogs out, but would keep out the rain in a humid climate.

## FARROWING HOUSE.

### Building Which Can Be Moved and Is Easily Cleaned.

Some breeders very much prefer having the sows entirely separate at

farrowing time. It certainly is better in mild weather because the houses may be thoroughly cleaned and moved to dry ground that is clean and in good condition. They are easily made out of inch boards and two by fours. The boards are cut eight feet long for the sides and the runners, which are also the sills, are spaced eight feet apart. The floor is made separate and is just the right size to fit between the runners and long enough so the two by four cross pieces at the ends rest on top of the floor. It is a good plan to let the end boarding project an inch below the bottoms of these cross pieces as that makes a corner joint to keep the cold out, and it holds the house firmly in place. In placing them a little earth should be piled against the sides to insure warmth, because at farrowing time, either in the spring or fall, the days are generally chilly and frequently quite cold. Such houses may be tipped over and the sun will dry them thoroughly. In this position they are easily cleaned, white-washed or disinfected in some other way.

## SUMMER CARE OF FLOCK.

### Things the Successful Raiser Will Be Sure to Remember.

In the first place the entire flock should be thoroughly dipped in one of the good commercial dips, which are both cheap and effective. I then find it profitable to separate the barren ewes and any that have lost their lambs, writes an Indiana farmer in Farm and Home. These I put on clover or blue grass pasture and feed corn, either shelled or on the cob.

I have had good results feeding them along with fattening hogs, thus saving an extra pasture. Handled rightly these ewes will be in fine shape for market by June 15, which time usually finds one of the best markets for the year.

For the ewes and lambs to be carried over two or three pastures should be provided, so that a change can be made every two or three weks. I do not think a pasture can profitably be made large enough to run a flock of sheep the entire season, with best results, especially if it has been used for a number of years.

During hot weather the sheep will bunch closely in the shade and return to the same spot often during the day, thus getting such spots dusty and unfit for the sheep. By changing from one pasture to another we have fresh grass and fresh resting places, since these places have been disinfected by sun and rain.

I think it profitable to run other stock in these pastures beside the sheep, such as cows and calves, or yearling cattle. These animals keep down the rank grasses, and the sheep will thrive better on short grass. If blue grass or timothy becomes long and rank sheep will not eat it well and will lose in flesh. Such is not the case with clover or rape, however.

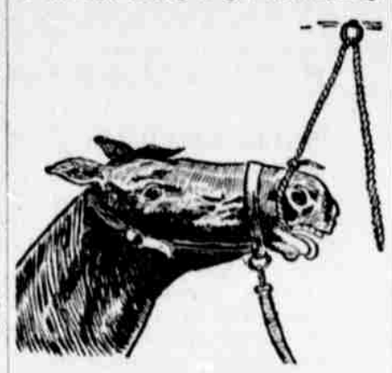
Free access to salt which is dampened with turpentine during the dry season is a good thing. The odor of the turpentine keeps the flies from their noses and heads and destroys some of the internal parasites.

I have found sheep to be the most profitable live stock that can be kept on the farm. Mutton can be produced in this locality at a lower cost per pound than beef, taking no account of the wool, which itself makes a nice profit. During the past few years the price has ranged from 28 to 34 cents per pound for medium wool.

## DRENCHING A HORSE.

### Method of Holding Him to Administer the Dose.

Make a loop in one end of a rope and put it around the upper jaw. Pass the other end of the rope over a sill or through a ring to get the head up.



Raising a Horse's Head.

This leaves the lower jaw and the lower part of the mouth free, says Prairie Farmer, so that the horse can swallow, which is the idea of the new method.

## IS SHE DOING HER BEST?

### Some Suggestions Regarding the Profit of Your Cow.

The man who is milking cows for the purpose of making money should remember that if he wants to know what his cows are doing all he needs to do is to use the Babcock test and the scales. But remember this: That the Babcock test and the scales tell what the cow is doing but not what she might do under improved care and with better feeding. Careful scientific investigations show that the percentage of fat in the milk cannot be changed materially by any system of feeding or care but the total quantity of fat produced can be increased very materially by improved care and better feeding. In other words, the total flow of milk can be increased, and that means the total amount of fat increased. Many a good cow does not have a fair chance to show what she can do. Several of our different experiment stations have purchased cows which were unprofitable under the conditions in which they found them, but which responded very quickly to improved feed and care. If you are not making the money you should out of your cows by all means get a Babcock test and a pair of scales and go to studying the individual cows. At the same time go to studying how to feed them better and give them better care. Improved cows are not much good without improved dairymen.

## THE STOCK.

Constipation is the forerunner of all diseases and disorders in live stock. Keep the bowels open by feeding an abundance of green feed, or giving liberal doses of epsom salts or raw flaseed oil.

Never let the pig go hungry if you want to make a 300-pound hog at the age of seven months. This does not mean that you should be continually stuffing it with corn, but allow it all the pasture it can eat and then add enough grain to balance the green feed.


# WITH FANCY JACKET

## DRAPED WAISTCOAT IS NOW GENERALLY WORN.

### One of the Most Charming Ideas of the Present Season—High Collar and Fancy Jabot as Accessories.

In our illustration appears one of the most charming ideas in waistcoats—that is the draped waistcoat for wear with fancy jackets. This waistcoat being made to wear with a princess skirt or a skirt having a high

princess belt is very short, coming just to the top of the princess belt. It is much shorter at the sides than the front and very much shorter in the back than anywhere else. The back is absolutely plain and tight-fitting, and it is most important that it should fit well, otherwise the effect of the outer jacket cannot be successful. The drapery begins at the shoulder seams, where the material is laid in folds. There are more folds which come from the under arm seam, so that the front of the waistcoat is entirely draped, the folds being arranged to give an equal fulness across the bust. The waistcoat is double-breasted and has four buttons, covered with the material.

Such a waistcoat is usually worn over a thin short-waist that is not particularly elaborate because it will hardly be seen, although it should be very well fitting and of sheer material, otherwise the costume will be too warm and one may not remove a coat worn over a waistcoat. There is almost always a high collar and a fancy jabot worn with such waistcoats, and either a jabot or a lace bow of some dimensions is necessary to make the proper effect. A waistcoat seems never to look so well with a shirt-waist which has not a jabot as with one which has.

### Save Odds and Ends.

Almost every one has a lot of old white lawn ties about the house that seem to be of no use. Have them washed and ironed and they are nice to bind in sleeves or make good facings for underclothes.

Have you ever tried making iron holders out of old cuffs? Lay one cuff out flat and half way down place another and stitch it across on the machine, then fold them in half and stitch all around the edge and use the little flap with the buttonhole in it to hang it up by.

### New Use for Silkoline.

Following the lead of cretonne, silkoline is ingratiating itself with the makers of clothes.

It is an especially pretty material for the kimono, being so soft and clinging that it is a fair substitute for china and india silk, and then it comes in such charming big rosy designs. It is inexpensive, too, costing but 15 cents the yard.

Ribbon or bias silk—very soft—feather-stitched or cat-stitched to the edges, adds a look of real elegance.

## KEEPS GOWNS IN CONDITION.

### Method Involves Considerable Work, But Is Well Worth While.

A business woman who makes frequent trips abroad has evolved an excellent idea for keeping her gowns in good condition. Her plan entails considerable work at first, as she makes pasteboard packing boards and covers them with a cheap percale. When these cases are slipped over the board the ends are sewed up and tapes to fasten in the gown securely are sewed to the cover at equal distances on each side and on the ends, that tie in the center. The garment is thus held secure. In laying in the skirt all the plaits, tucks and other fullness are smoothed in place as it would naturally hang. Each gown or skirt and shirt-waist has its pasteboard, that has been cut just small enough to fit inside the trunk. With this arrangement a dress may be taken from the trunk without disarranging any of the others.—Vogue.

### Useful Boxes for the House.

Every house should be supplied with a handy box which contains one tube of glue, ball of twine, box of assorted fasteners and suspension rings, rubber bands, gummed labels, bottle and jar labels, small string tags, package of large and small tags, spool of adhesive tape and a box of key tags.

Another useful box contains a jewelry cleaning outfit. Among the useful articles are a drier and polisher, boxwood sawdust, ivory handled brush for dry cleaning, another brush for wet cleaning, and a cake of jewelry soap.

## OF BLACK "PAILLE DE RIZ."

With long black velvet strings and a cluster of white feathers round crown.

### To Trim Linen Suits.

A method of trimming white or even colored linen coat suits has been brought out to please young girls.

It consists in using wide and narrow bias bands of cretonne, which surround the skirt above the hem, and make the lapels, cuffs and waistcoats for the coat.

It is not an expensive trimming, and can easily be found in the shops. Vivid colorings are used. When these are on a white suit there is a cretonne parasol to match.

## SURPLICE STYLE IS SMART.

### Garments Worn Over Gown That Matches or Contrasts.

These loose, knee short, transparent surplice garments, low-necked and sleeveless, trimmed heavily with soutache, floss embroidery, passementerie ornaments, crochet lace motifs and fringe, are very smart in any color over a gown that matches or contrasts. Also smart are long sleeveless vests of the Louis XIII. or Louis XIV. styles, embroidered, braided, trimmed with big pocket flaps, with straps holding the looseness across the back and worn over a shirt and a diffeernt skirt without a coat. For instance, one vest is in pink pique, soutached and ornamented with embroidered pique buttons, worn with a white lawn, long-sleeved shirtwaist and a short white serge skirt. Another is in jade green satin embroidered in rococo colors in ribbon, and worn with a lace blouse and a trailing, tight, butter-colored cloth skirt, this worn with or without a coat, which is in black ottoman silk, long-tailed behind and short in front, and having long tight sleeves. The thing is, with blouse and skirt, either waistcoat or coat must be worn, and odd and smart as is the elaborate, sleeveless, long-skirted waistcoat, it bids fair to be the summer fad.—Vogue.

### Girls' Smart Frocks.

Such a smart-looking frock for a small girl was seen recently that it is worthy of description. It was fashioned from the ordinary red-checked linen glass cloth that comes with a border as well as the crossbars.

The skirt was made up with the border coming at the hem, and as the frock was in envelope style the border edged the slashings under the arms.

The waist was cut out for wear with a guimpe and was finished with the border, the wide sleeves being hemmed in the same manner. The belt joining skirt and waist was of the checks.

### Shirt-Waist Sleeve Easy to Iron.

To lessen materially the difficulty of ironing a shirt-waist sleeve, open the sleeve from shoulder to wrist after joining the under arm seam, hem the raw edges, finish the forward lap with lace and join the sleeve again with buttonholes and tiny flat pearl buttons. The result is not only practical, enabling one to iron a shirt-waist in about half the time it usually takes, but exeremely pretty.

# WHY NOT PLAN FOR A COVERED BARN YARD

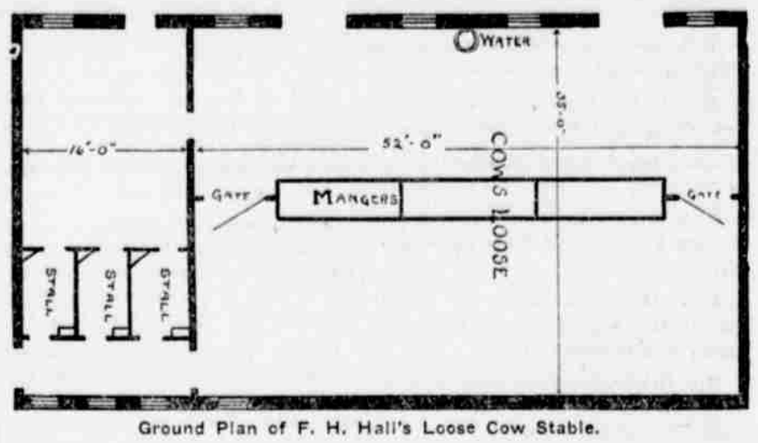
### One Man Who Has Done So With Success.

Superintendent Frank H. Hall of the Illinois farmers' institute, in addition to being one of the leading agricultural educators in the middle west, is a practical farm operator on his own account. One of the features of his dairy farm is a covered barnyard in which the cows run loose instead of being stalled.

A good idea of his stable arrangement is shown in the accompanying illustration. As reported in circular 93 of the Illinois experiment station, on Superintendent Hall's farm a space in the barn 35x52 feet is devoted to the cows. A manger running lengthwise extends to within eight feet of the wall at each end. These spaces between the manger and the wall are closed by gates. At milking time all of the cows are driven to the side of the manger on which the water tank is situated, and the gates are closed.

The door of the milking room is then opened and the boss cows are always ready to enter. Near the end of this room are three stalls in which the milking is done and it is surprising to note how quickly each cow learns in which stall she is to be milked and the order in which her turn comes, so that the three milkers have little difficulty in always milking the same cows and in the same order.

When the milkers are ready the gates at the rear of the stalls are opened, one cow enters each stall and the gates are closed. The cows eat their grain while being milked and pass out through the gates at the front of the stalls into the other side of the shed. As the manger and gates divide the shed, the cows that have been milked are forced to remain on one side and cannot come to the milking stalls a second time.




Ground Plan of F. H. Hall's Loose Cow Stable.

All grain is fed in the milking stalls and the roughage from the large manger in the center of the shed. This manger is raised as fast as the manure accumulates, so that it is always a convenient height for the cows. In this herd of 33 cows not a soiled cow was seen.

When asked what he considered to be the chief advantage of keeping dairy cows in this way over the ordinary method of stabling, Superintendent Hall replied:

"By this method we have cleaner cows and increased milk flow; we save labor in cleaning stables, and in hauling out manure; and the fertility in the manure is preserved more completely."

# The Forty-Three Points of the Dairy Cow

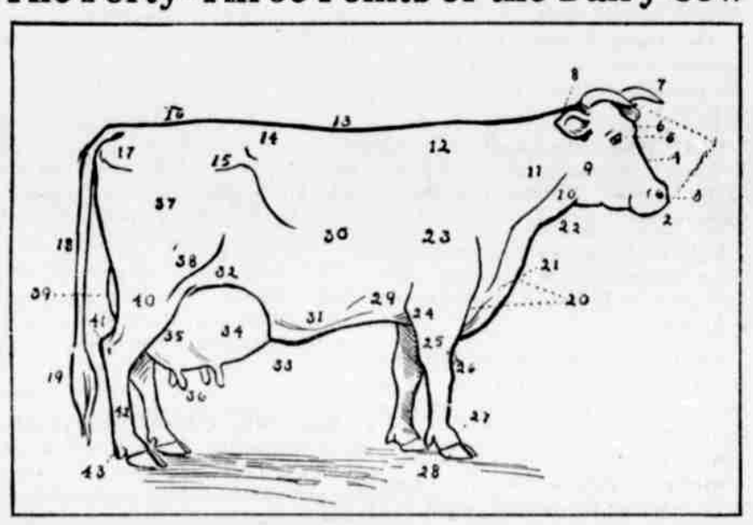


DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING POINTS OBSERVED IN JUDGING COWS.

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|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Head. | 12. Withers. | 23. Shoulder. | 34. Fore udder. |
| 2. Muzzle. | 13. Back. | 24. Elbow. | 35. Hind udder. |
| 3. Nostril. | 14. Loins. | 25. Forearm. | 36. Teats. |
| 4. Face. | 15. Hip bone. | 26. Knee. | 37. Upper thigh. |
| 5. Eyes. | 16. Pelvic arch. | 27. Ankle. | 38. Stifle. |
| 6. Forehead. | 17. Rump. | 28. Hoof. | 39. Twist. |
| 7. Horn. | 18. Tail. | 29. Heart girth. | 40. Leg or gaskin |
| 8. Ear. | 19. Switch. | 30. Side or barrel. | 41. Hock. |
| 9. Cheek. | 20. Chest. | 31. Belly. | 42. Shank. |
| 10. Throat. | 21. Brisket. | 32. Flank. | 43. Dew claw. |
| 11. Neck. | 22. Dewlap. | 33. Milk vein. | |

# GRADING OF CREAM

By F. A. Jorgensen.

There is at present more or less grading of cream taking place in our creameries, but two creameries scarcely ever grade alike. There are even creameries that do not grade alike for all their patrons and some that grade for part of their patrons only. These widely different methods of grading are not recommendable and especially in places where there is a great deal of changing around of patrons. For if a man takes his cream to one creamery for awhile and gets it graded and then takes it to another and gets it graded differently there, it will in many instances tend to have the patron lose faith in the grading. He comes to the conclusion it is a swindling deal since they don't grade alike—just one more way of robbing him. Therefore, if the creamery men could work in harmony, then they could adopt some common method and allow a large enough discrimination so it would encourage the patron to produce a good article. Besides the system of grading would have much more effect. At present the difference in price paid between a first grade of cream and the poorer one is, as a rule, not large enough, and it may be justly said that the undue competition is the very cause of it. It is also the very cause of the present abuse of the Babcock test which can be found in everyday practice in many of our creameries. Where competition is sharp some of the tests are under-read in order to give some a higher test than they are entitled to. This is the cause of much of the dissatisfaction among so many of the creamery patrons. It is unjust and it tends to make them slack and produce an inferior grade of cream. Therefore, it ought to be stopped. But it cannot be done except through a combined effort of the dairy and creamerymen of the state.

**Clean Milk Utensils.**—I believe the ordinary ten-gallon milk can used for the transportation of commercial milk has been the cause of more trouble than any other one thing, declares an Ohio correspondent of the Orange Judd Farmer. Frequently cans which are supposed to be clean contain a half pint of filthy rinsing water. I believe there should be an ordinance in every village and city compelling the milk vender to wash and sterilize his cans thoroughly before sending them to the producer. In the washing of milk utensils you should not use soap powders or soaps of any kind which contain organic fat. By so doing you may convey to your milk undesirable flavors and cause to remain in your utensils deposits which will contaminate or deteriorate the milk.

**Think How the Hog Feels.**—Try it and see if you can live through the summer without any green vegetables from the garden. Then try to imagine how the hog, especially the growing pig, can get through the summer without pasture. If you have no money to put into fencing for a pasture, sell half the hogs and provide pasture for the other half. You will have as much money and the pasture besides at the end of the year.

**New York's Milk Appetite.**—The product of 86,000 dairy farms is required to supply New York, and some of its milk comes 400 miles.

**Cowpeas.**—Cowpeas are great milk producers. I advise all dairymen to grow them, as they give large yields and are beneficial to the soil.